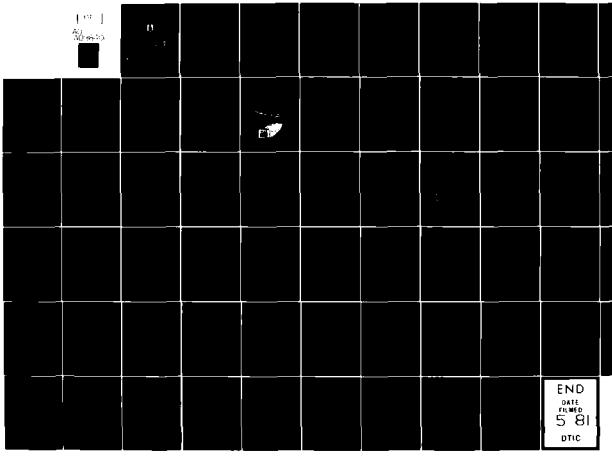
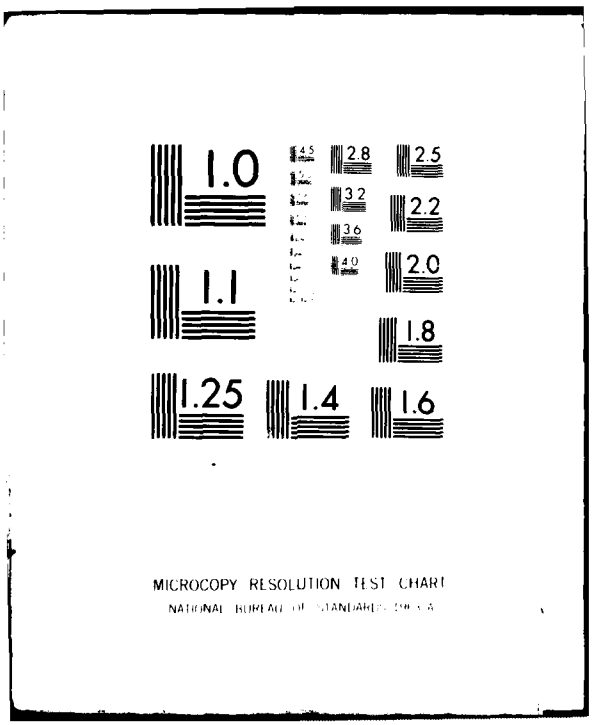
AD-A098 401 FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH F/G 6/16
NATURE JOURNAL (SELECTED ARTICLES),(U)
JAN 81 H CHONGYAN, C SHOULIANG, H HUYAN
UNCLASSIFIED FTD-ID(RS)T-1766-80 NL




1.0
1.1
1.25
1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

FTD-ID(RS)T-1766-80

(2)

AD A098401

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

NATURE JOURNAL

(Selected Articles)

Approved for public release;
distribution unlimited.

EDITED TRANSLATION

FTD-ID(RS)T-1766-80 26 January 1981

MICROFICHE NR: FTD-81-C-000096

NATURE JOURNAL (Selected Articles)

English pages: 74

Source: Ziran Zazhi, ~~Vol. 3, Nr. 4, April 1980,~~ pp. 289-290, 293-294, 575-577, 648-649, 715-718, 779-781

Country of origin: China
Translated by: SCITRAN
F33657-78-D-0619
Requester: FTD/TQTR
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	X
DTIC TAB	☐
Unannounced	☐
Justification	
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A	

PREPARED BY:

TRANSLATION DIVISION
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
WP-AFB, OHIO.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PROFOUND MYSTERIES OF BIOTICS- OPENING SPEECHES AT THE HUMAN BODY SPECIAL FUNCTIONS SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION MEETING

by He Chongyan

This scientific discussion meeting on "human body special functions" was chaired and convened by units and individuals from the editors department of "Nature Magazine" who have studied the special function of "recognizing characters with the ear." The goal and task of the meeting was generally: one, to exchange research results on new problems that have arisen over the last year; two, to expand the influence of the valuable scientific research on this subject; three, to test and carry out research on the youths possessing this type of special function who were invited to the meeting. The content and scope of the meeting was not suitable for the editors of "Nature Magazine" to convene alone. It was difficult for us to be qualified for this task. Yet, when considering that the scientific workers engaged in this type of research urgently needed exchange and discussion, we undertook the task as best we could.

Participating in this meeting were concerned comrades from institutions of higher learning and scientific research units of each area, related and leading cadres from related

provincial, city, district and county scientific party committees and 14 young people possessing this special function accompanied by their teachers and guardians. Also present were comrades from news, publishing and cultural circles. During this three day meeting, we also invited over 200 comrades from Shanghai's scientific research, medical and educational circles to participate in the meeting.

The first stage of the meeting was a mass gathering wherein related comrades gave speeches and tested the 14 youths in front of the audience. The latter part of the meeting was discussion and test research. We fully used this valuable opportunity to carry out scientific research work on these 14 youths assembled from throughout the country.

Now I will speak as representative of the editors department of "Nature Magazine."

Circumstances of Discovery and Observation

Firstly, after the announcement in March, 1979 of Tang Yu from Sichuan being able to recognize characters with his ear, throughout the country youths were successively discovered who also possessed this function and it was reported that at the time there were over 10. Later, even more were discovered. Our present statistics are not complete but the discovery of children with this function has already extended to over 10 provinces and cities: Sichuan, Peking, Anhui, Hebei, Hubei, Hunan, Shanxi, Guangdong, Ningxia, Qinghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Inner Mongolia,

and Heilongjiang and the members have already increased to more than several tens of people. Most of them were children between the ages of 8 and 15, the largest group being 12 and 13 years of age. Some adults were also discovered such as the 25 year old woman from Heilongjiang, Mu Fengjin. Recently, because Peking University has made widely known this type of function there has been a considerable increase in their numbers.

Secondly, since the discovery of children with this type of function, there have been units and individuals who have overcome various difficulties and immersed themselves in observation and test work on this type of special function. There have also been many units and organizations which have carried out investigative research work on this topic. Due to the hard work of the above mentioned organizations and individuals, they have already proven the authenticity of this type of function in the human body and after completely eliminating any use of the eyes to see or other possible hinting (such as the closed paper bag of the double blind method and the method of observing in a dark room), completely positive results were attained.

Thirdly, due to the hard work of many science research workers before the convening of this scientific discussion meeting on "human body special functions," there had already been accumulated a certain amount of materails and data on the "non-visual recognition of images." To allow comrades to be able to understand the situation, we will give below the major circumstances in this

in this stage up to the present so as to provide comrades with a general introduction and reference.

(1) The places on the human body where recognition is possible are generally the ear, armpit and fingers. Yet, it is not necessarily limited to these places for there are other places on childrens bodies such as on top of the head, the bend of the knee, the back, the bottom of the feet and the arms where this type of of function exists.

(2) Human bodies with this type of function can not only recognize flat and open writing and pictures, including color, but can also recognize folded and even wrinkled up pictures.

(3) Pictures sealed in paper bags, plastic containers, iron sheet containers and aluminum containers can all be recognized.

(4) Generally, the speed in recognizing the first image is slower and later the speed becomes faster. It seems that this type of function requires an "activation" process.

(5) In many cases observed, there existed a parallel relationship between recognition speed and recognition accuracy. Often, when recognition speed was fast, accuracy was also high and sometimes one sample after another was recognized quickly and accurately. When recognition was difficult, however, the rate of mistakes was also high even to the point of non-recognition.

(6) On the question of how recognition comes about. Most of the children claim that colors and the image are shown on the forehead and then recognized, similar to a television screen.

(7) When comparing it to eye visualization, this type of function is much weaker and duller but after going through training it can be gradually raised. For example, someone who was originally unable to recognize what was in the sealed bag can later recognize it; someone whose speed was originally slow can later have a faster average speed; someone who could not recognize what was in a plastic container can later do so.

(8) At present, there are still few children who possess this type of function and there are even fewer adults. Yet, comrades at Peking University have already "brought forth" 20 or 30 children who can use their hands to recognize characters and it appears that this type of function has a fixed universality.

(9) The discovery of the existence of "sensing" and long distance remote sensing visualization. The person who possesses this type of function can come in contact with or not come in contact with another person and know the characters or pictures under the armpit of the other person.

(10) The good and bad performance of this type of special function is closely related to health and vitiality. Generally, when there is bodily health, an active spirit and emotional happiness, recognition is fast, otherwise there is no recognition.

A Challenge To Modern Science and Technology

We have just provided a preliminary introduction concerning

the observation work of various related aspects of this type of special function. The aim of doing this is to unite the results of the various aspects of the former stage and it is better to say that after this introduction it was shown how this special function raises a serious challenge for modern science and technology. Because of this, it raises a series of unresolvable questions for modern science and technology. At present, it is a question that our small knowledge can contemplate and we can only offer a few introductory remarks for others to come up with more valuable opinions and to provide comrades with further discussion.

Our general view on the special function of "non-visual recognition of images" is that the reception, transmission, handling and showing of image data of non-visual recognition on certain places on the body is a mechanical scientific question. That is to say, how the human body receives, transmits, handles and shows these images.

1. On the question of receiving. Whether it is writing, pictures or a material object, it does not pass the eyes but can be recognized by being shown on the forehead. First, its information is received by a person on a certain place (ear or armpit). How can places on the human body receive this information? Does it passively survey and receive or acively transmit and receive reflected information? Or are both present? What is the carrier of this information? Is it a certain type of electromagnetic wave and if it is which wave band is it? Why can this type of electro-

magnetic wave pass through paper, plastic and glass and not even be concealed by a metal container?

2. On the question of the handling and transmission of information. After information is received by a certain place on the human body, if it does not undergo proper handling and conduction this will not do. A television is able to show image information and this is due to the handling of received information by a complex circuit. The human body is flesh and blood and so how does it handle and transmit this information? A human body with this type of special function can not only handle flat and open information but can also handle folded pictures which modern technology cannot bear comparison to. This has also bewildered people so that many people do not believe that this type of function even exists.

3. On the question of showing. Based on statements of children who possess this type of special function, the image and color of the picture are recognized by being shown on their foreheads. What type of showing mechanism is this? Why does the brain have the function of showing color and images?

4. On the question of artificial induction. Xie Chaohui possessed this type of function after being trained by his parents. Comrade Chen Shouliang from Peking induced several tens of young friends from his area. One aspect of these facts can break through the mystery of this type of function, yet, there is after all the question of the universality of this type of function

and whether this type of function is the repeated manifestation of a deteriorated function or a manifestation of evolution? If it is actually artificially induced, then what is the induced mechanism and how can it be used to serve mankind?

5. On the question of sensing and remote sensing. These phenomena possibly explain that this type of information carrier is a certain type of electromagnetic wave of even greater potential than radio waves, microwaves or the submillimeter wave band. If it is of this kind, then besides being able to receive writing and picture information on another person's body can it also receive other information?

Significance and Prospects

In our present study of this special function of "non-visual recognition of images" it is actually not thought that the use of the ears or other places will be used in the future to replace the human eye. This is quite obvious. Therefore, the reason we study it is because it is a new important discovery in human miotics and is a scientific research field with vast prospects. Just as is recognized in present international scientific circles, biology is possibly in the midst of a major breakthrough and scientists predict that the coming century of science is going to be a century of biology. Recently, human biotics has received a great deal of attention. In the last 70 years, there have been

continual reports from abroad on the study of "super power" and "ultra-sensory consciousness" special functions in the human body. For human biotics, the discovery of a person with the special function of non-visual recognition of images can greatly develop our understanding of human biotic activity and its significance for scientific development is immense.

1. The discovery of this special function can possibly prove that there actually exists an electromagnetic sensory system in the human body which some people call the human body's seventh receptor (or seventh organ). Although whether it exists or not must still await furure investigation and verification by scientific and technological workers, yet, at the least, the discovery of this type of special function has already provided us with an important thread. Beginning from here, it is possible to open a new door in human biotics to investigate and close a gap in the mysteries of life phenomena.

2. This special function can possibly have a great influence on certain basic sciences. It can very possibly further advance biological research on life activity phenomena, promote physics to permeate into the field of biology and further unite information science and biotics. After these studies attain results, it is possible that there will be breakthroughs and the building of new theories and doctrines in the basic disciplines of modern biology, physics and biophysics.

3. There will be ample scope for this special function in the field of bionics. It can very possibly use all of the new ....

[Pages 291 and 292 of Chinese original missing]

To verify and probe into this type of function, the editors department of "Nature Magazine" held a Human Body Special Functions Scientific Discussions Meeting. They invited 12 youths from Peking, Sichuan, Anhui, Hubei, Hebei, Heilongjiang and Jiangsu to give an on the spot exhibit in Shanghai's Scientific Meeting Hall on the fourth, fifth and sixth of February. I went on the fifth. That day the testing was extremely successful. Especially sensitive to this special function were the two sisters Wang Qiang and Wang Bin. They had recognized in only a few minutes samples that were sealed in plastic containers and placed under their armpits. Even more amazing was that both sisters were able to simultaneously recognize character samples placed in a plastic container under their armpits when the sisters were one meter apart. That day, I was responsible for testing a fourth grade 11 year old girl from Changzhou named Zheng Hong. I first gave her the character "甘" written in blue with a ball point pen to recognize. She first pressed it on her wrist but did not recognize it and then afterwards placed it on the bottom of her foot wherein she recognized it. About 10 odd minutes had elapsed. She not only recognized the character but also discriminated that it was blue. Therefore, I again gave her the character "红" written with a blue ball point pen and after 5 or 6 minutes she said to me that it was "红工 [red]" and I told her that this was incorrect. After

another minute, she told me the character was "[illegible]" and wrote down "[illegible] [good], [illegible] [blue]". On the bottom she also wrote the character "[illegible] [red]" that she had first recognized.

Why is it that some children possess this type of special function? This is a question that necessarily arises after recognizing the truth.

My initial judgement was that it is possibly issued out from characters or pictures and also possibly a discharge which passes the writings or a type of electromagnetic wave radiation (the wavelength awaits fixing) emitted from the human body. It is received by a special sensing area on the human body and produces a signal which is transmitted to the brain area where it is formed into an image. The principle of this formed image is possibly similar to that of a television.

Why is it said "formed into an image"? Because when I asked Wang Qiang how she recognized the sample, she said it "flashed out." The time used to recognize the character was long. The wavelength of this type of electromagnetic wave should be able to be measured and possibly different people have different wavelengths. From the tests carried out at the meeting, the wavelength should be very short.

The discovery of this type of special function in the human body is very significant. Firstly, this type of phenomena shows us that there still exist many open areas for discovery in researching the human body. Secondly, research on this type of function can

contribute to further advances in biology and we should concentrate our energies to probe and uncover the mysteries of this science. Naturally, we also need to research the use of this type of special function.

[Advertisement]

Shanghai No. 2 Automatic Instruments Factory

(Originally the Da Hua Instruments Factory)

Rich in Technological Power
Variety Standards Complete
Factory Built Over 50 Years Ago
Technology Regulations Intact
Quality is Stable and Dependable
Reputation Known All Over China

The XWT Model Automatic Balanced Recorder

Laboratory used recording instrument.
Performance: 0 position regulation; volume from 1 μV-2V with 11 grades.
Precision: 0.5 degrees
Special characteristics:
(1) Uses precious stone pen tip, recording quality is good, slide wire resistance is composed of synthetic film and thus the instrument's precision is high and performance is stable and dependable.
(2) Has a single pen, double pen, four pen and eight pen specification convenient for simultaneous recording and comparative analysis of each parameter.
(3) Uses fixed transformer that can measure the various parameters or directly measure the various electronic parameters.

The XWX Model Banded Automatic Balanced Recorder

This recorder is specially used in geological, transportation and international units for field measuring.

Performance: the instrument can be set at 0. Recording is the width of cloth: 180 millimeters.

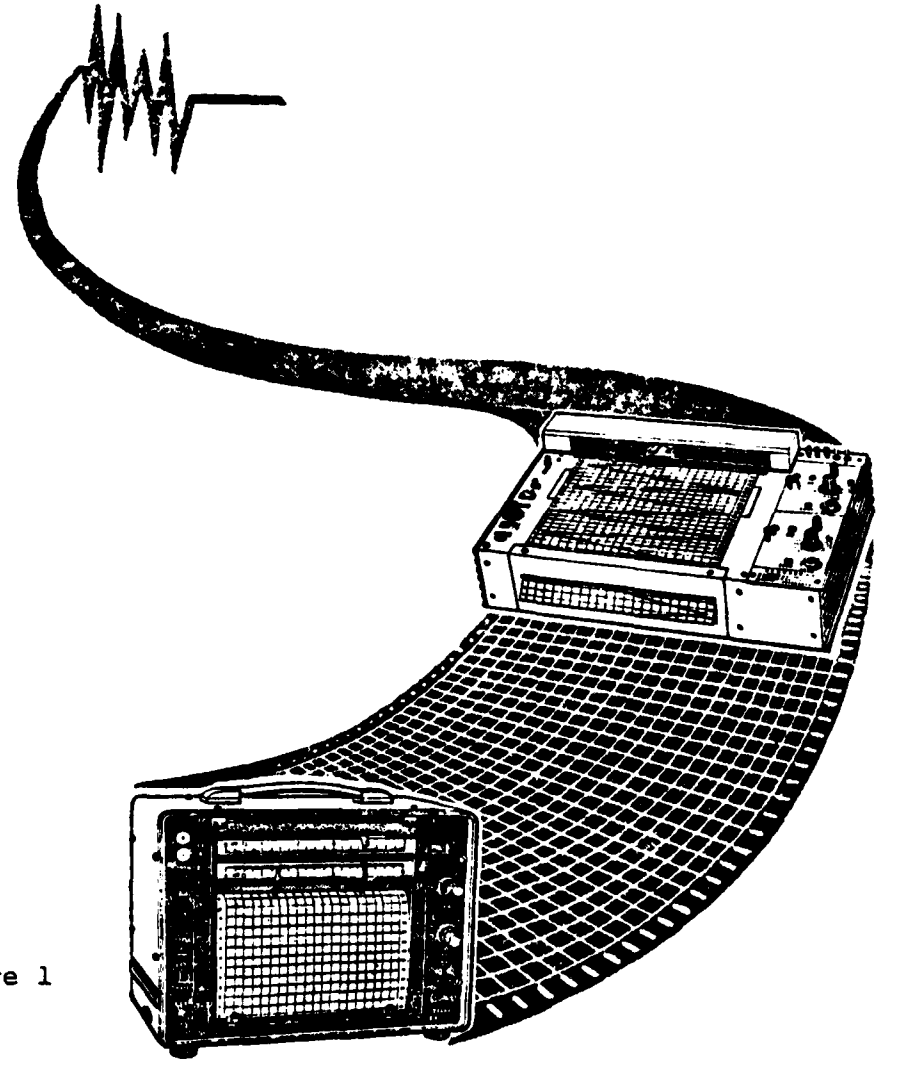
Precision: 0.5 degrees.

Special characteristics:
(1) After using different transformers, it can measure temperature, pressure, discharge and various electronic parameters.
(2) It has the two power supplies of alternating current and direct current, its mass is small, its weight is light, it is

suitable for making on the spot measurements and it is very suitable for measuring the temperature in locomotives and vessels.

Shanghai No. 2 Automatic Instruments Factory

Factoryaddress: 788 Hejian Road, Shanghai.
Telephone: 431210
Cable address: 2343



Picture 1

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ON SPECIAL SENSING MECHANISMS IN THE HUMAN BODY (1) - THE QUESTION OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF SPECIAL SENSING MECHANISMS

by Chen Shouliang and He Muyan

(Peking University)

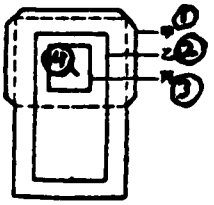
There are differing opinions among scientific workers on the question of whether or not there is a type of special sensing mechanism which uses the armpit, ear etc. to recognize characters or pictures. We carried out investigations and tests on young children who were said to possess this type of mechanism and attained positive results. The subjects of the tests were two sisters from the western district of Peking, Wang Qiang and Wang Bin. (see vol. 2, no. 9 and vol. 2, no. 10 of this journal).

Testing methods

1. The non-sealed method. On 1 or 2 inch square white paper kept away from the testee, a fountain pen or ball point pen was used to write characters or draw pictures. Beforehand the printed words were pasted on white paper and after the folded characters or pictures were covered they were given to the testee. They used their hands to take it from behind their backs and then placed the sample under their armpit beneath their outer garments. The

hand holding the paper did not come out of the garment and the other hand did not go into the garment. There were several times that they placed the paper on the side of their ear or squeezed it on the fold of their knee. After they acknowledged that they recognized it, the paper was given back to the tester and on record paper the testee wrote the characters or picture they recognized. Then they checked by opening the paper. During the test process, we did not discover them cheating by looking.

2. Sealed paper cover method. To completely eliminate the possibility of secretely looking, we used the sealed paper cover method. Many paper covers are used, composed of white newspaper cut up as shown in chart 1 to make paper slip A. On paper slip A is placed paper slip B and on paper slip B is pasted a small paper slip C with 3 characters (there were also 1 and 2 characters). Paper slips A and B were folded from the dotted lines to conceal paper slip C. Glue was used to seal the three open sides and after sealing,the paper cover was as shown in chart 2.



1. A
2. B
3. C
4. [Character for] "person"

Chart 1 Front of Sealed Paper Cover

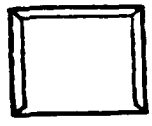


Chart 2 Sealed Paper Cover

The two sides of the sealed in character slips in this type of paper cover are both covered by two layers of white newspaper and if it is held up to sunlight or a strong lamp one cannot see the characters or pictures inside the paper covers. There was also written and sealed in the paper cover a 1.5 square centimeter single character. It was folded from the middle of the character and so each surface was covered with three layers of white paper. One or several days before the test several tens of characters were randomly taken from the third grade elementary student who recognizes single characters and sealed in paper covers. At the time of the test, a paper cover was randomly chosen by the testee and placed under their armpit and in a few instances was placed on the side of the ear for recognition. After the testee recognized

it, they returned the paper cover and on note paper wrote down the contents or just spoke it out. After the tester and observer examined this, they opened the paper cover and checked. When the test paper covers were returned all were whole, none had been ripped open or rubbed apart. In most of the tests a stop watch was used to record the response time (the time needed from the paper cover being placed on the recognition area to the time of recognition).

Test Results

1. Tests were carried out during 13 days between August 13 and September 9 and the number of tests per person per test day varied from several to over 20. Altogether, there were 88 non-sealed method tests and 109 sealed envelope method tests. Aside from these, other test methods were used. The results are shown in table 1.

①	②	③	④ 结果							
	试验者	次数	⑤ 正确		⑥ 部分正确		⑦ 错误		⑧ 无结果	
			次数	%	次数	%	次数	%	次数	%
⑬ 未密封	⑨ 正组	49	42	86	6	12	①	2	二	—
	王跃	39	33	85	1	3	4	10	1	3
⑮ 密封	⑩ 正组	57	47	82	2	4	8	14	—	—
	王跃	52	44	85	3	6	4	8	1	2

Table 1 Test Result Statistics

Key, Table 1, previous page

1. Method
2. Testee
3. Total number of times
4. Results
5. Accuracy
6. Partial accuracy
7. Errors
8. No result
9. Number of times
10. Number of times
11. Number of times
12. Number of times
13. Non-sealed
14. Wang Qiang/Wang Bin
15. Sealed
16. Wang Qiang/Wang Bin

Note: "Partial accuracy" indicates that there were similarities between the recogized writing or pictures and the test writing or pictures. However, they did not match completely. "No results" indicates that after some time elapsed and there was no recognition, the test was stopped.

2. Relation of response time and accuracy. In the 93 sealed paper cover tests where a stop watch was used, the response times of 71 tests were within one minute, which is 76%. Among the 71 tests, 68 were correct so that the accuracy rate reached 96%. There were 21 tests in which response time was within 10 seconds, the shortest was 2 seconds and all of these were accurate. On the contrary, there was one test each within response times of 10-15 minutes and 15-20 minutes and both were incorrect. There were three tests where the response time was over 20 minutes and among these two were incorrect and one had no result. From this, we can see that when the response time in a fixed area is short, the accuracy

rate increases (table 2).

①	②	③	④
⑤ 10″之内	21	21	100
⑥ 1′之内	71	68	96
1′～5′	10	8	80
5′～10′	7	3	40
10′～15′	1	0	0
15′～20′	1	0	0
⑦ 20′以上	3	0	0

Table 2 Relation of Response Time and Accuracy

1. Response time
2. Number of recognition times
3. Number of accurate re ognition times
4. Accuracy rate %
5. Within 10 seconds
6. Within 1 minute
7. Over 20 minutes

3. Successive accuracy recognition. Within the test process, the testee often successively recognized the test writing and pictures accurately. In 109 sealed paper cover tests, 80 were in succession. For example, there were 3 times that 4 were recognized successively; 2 times that 7 were recognized successively; 1 time each that 10 and 11 were recognized successively and the most continuous recognition was of 14.

Discussion

We think that the first question that needs to be resolved is whether or not these two youths truly possess the mechanism to

be able to recognize writing and pictures with the armpit, ear or other places on the body. This is a question of the authenticity of this type of mechanism and requires that the eyes not be used and a type of dependable testing method such as the sealed paper cover method be used. With the guardians giving support to the testees, we helped them become familiar with this type of testing method and thus attained data. Each test was carried out under the close supervision of a tester. Aside from test days two and six, on each test day there was an observer in addition to the tester, at least one person and at the most over 40 people.

Whether it was a non-sealed or sealed method test, could it be guessing that the recognition accuracy mentioned above reached so high? From the view of probability analysis, the possibility is slight and the possibility of guessing so many times continually is even smaller. We carried out comparative tests on two other girls the same ages as Wang Qiang and Wang Bin. They were required to randomly take envelopes and guess at them one by one. The results were that all 50 guessed by the 13 year old girl were wrong while 2 of the 50 guessed by the 11 year old girl were correct.

As far as test circumstances are concerned, the liveliness of the testee was closely related to the test results. When the tester was a stranger and there were many observers, the response time was usually long during the beginning period and there were more mistakes. On the fourth day of testing, over 10 observers sat around the testee causing the testee to be nervous and have

restrained movements. The response times of the first and second tests of Wang Qiang were 19 minutes 34 seconds and 23 minutes 24 seconds and they were both incorrect. Beginning with the third test, the response time shortened and the accuracy rate inreased. In later tests, from the eleventh to sixteenth tests, response time shortened to several tens of seconds, the shortest was 6 seconds and all were correct.

When the testees were happy and lively, the response times were greatly shortened and accuracy was very high. When a test was given on the morning of the thirteenth test day, because there were many observers present whom she did not know, Wang Qiang was not willing to carry out the sealed paper cover test. She reluctantly went through 3 tests and among these 1 was recognized incorrectly. When tests were given that afternoon and only the tester and familiar observers were present, Wang Qiang and some other children sang and laughed. Their songs and laughter were recorded on a tape recorder and given to them to listen to, thus making them very joyful. At this time, the sealed method tests were begun and Wang Qiang, aside from an incorrect recognition in the first test, went through 14 tests in 18 minutes from 16:45 to 17:03; the longest response time was 70 seconds, the shortest 2 seconds and there were no mistakes.

When the testees were hungry, tired or had unfinished housework, test results were influenced.

In considering the great influence testee emotions had on

test results, during the tests we did our best to make the atmosphere intimate and natural without using any convenient test methods so as to cause the testees to be nervous such as tests by covering the testee's eyes or those in the dark. Because we first wanted to resolve the question of the authenticity of this type of mechanism and not determine the limitations of this type of mechanism, therefore the test contents took easy recognition by the testees as the standard and did not select difficult and complex contents. After we observed the testees recognize folded writing which is a more difficult task, the test method was changed and the writing sealed in the paper cover was not folded. When the non-sealed paper was folded it was noticed that the writing on the folded paper was easily recognized by the testees.

Based on the above preliminary investigative tests, we can consider that during the tests these two female youths possessed the mechanism of being able to recognize writing and pictures with their armpits, ears and other parts of their bodies without the use of their eyes.

(September 14, 1979)

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ON THE MECHANISM OF THE RECOGNITION OF CHARACTERS AND THE DISCRIMINATION OF COLORS WITH THE EAR

(Ear Recognition of Characters and Discrimination of Colors Function Investigative Group of Anhui Normal University)

by Xu Xinfang, Xia Jiquan, Hua Zhaohe, Hu Zenggao
Zhang Lihong, (Written by) Zhang Lihong

Huang Hongwu (male, 12 years old) was selected as the main subject for the function of ear recognition of characters and discrimination of colors and Hu Lian (female, 12 years old) and He Xiaoqin (female, 12 years old) were selected as test and verifying subjects. During over 4 months, from April 23 to August 25 of this year, there were 201 tests. The report is as follows:

Aim

1. To objectively maintain the authenticity of the function of recognition of characters and discrimination of colors with the ear.

2. To seek a pattern in distinguishing the basis of the truth and falsity of the function of recognition of characters and discrimination of colors with the ear.

Methods

1. Observation Method. The testee sits in the middle and the tester and observers sit around on all four sides to observe the relation of the test results with the changes in action, expression, manner and emotion of the testee during the recognition process.

2. Measuring Method. Measure the physiological targets of the testee such as blood pressure, pulse, breathing and the temperature outside the ear before and after recognition of a sample.

3. Testing Method. The tester uses different colored fountain pens, pencils or ball point pens to write characters or draw pictures on approximately 6 x 4 centimeter white paper and according to test demands folds the paper as a sample. Afterwards, the tester randomly chooses a sample and then the sample is placed in the ear of the testee by the tester or testee. At the same time, they start counting the time and do so until recognition. After the testee thinks that he has recognized it, he uses the same color pen to copy down on white paper the size and position of the character or picture that appears in their brain. Lastly, the testee takes the sample from his ear and hands it to the tester or observer to check the results.

4. Method of Inquiry. Inquire of the testee's subjective feelings and feeling changes during the testing process.

Results and Analysis

1. The function of the recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors with the ear is an objectively existing fact.

(a) After a long period of careful and conscientious investigation, each test had still not discovered that the testee had engaged in any fraudulent behavior.

(b) The limitations of the testee's movements dispelled the possibility of cheating. It was demanded that immediately after the testee received the sample they place it in their ear. They used their hand to cover the ear and could not move it again or they did not use their hand to cover the ear and also did not move it again. Another way was to have the tester place the sample into the testee's ear from behind and have the testee cover his ear with their own hand and not move it. Under these conditions, the testee could normally recognize the sample.

(c) The handling of the sample dispelled the possibility of cheating. For example, carry out more complex folding of the sample such as making it into the form of a folded letter or rolled up ball; after the sample is folded, it is wrapped up in white paper, plastic film or aluminum foil; after the sample is rolled up and folded, they used wire on a place with no characters to tie it with a fast knot; after the sample is folded, they used 0.5 millimeter thick aluminum foil to roll it up (when selecting the sample, it is necessary to use a screwdriver to open it); after the sample is folded, place it in a small paper bag and partially

seal the bag so that the sample has no way of getting out. Even with this the testee can still normally recognize the sample (table 1).

Table 1 Partial Test Results

Time	Test Conditions	Test Sample	Recognition Results	Recognition Time
4/25	Sample randomly folded, hand covers ear	Shi da (red pen)	All correct	0'45"
5/9	Sample rolled into ball, hand covers ear	Sheng wu dian xue(writing brush)	" "	4'18"
5/15	Plastic sugar paper, Outside wrapped with white paper. Hand covers ear.	Xian chen tang No. 232 (black)	" "	3'19"
5/15	After sample folded wrapped in aluminum foil. Hand covers ear.	Sheng chang ji su (blue pen)	" "	7'35"
5/15	Sample randomly folded. Hand covers ear.	Ke bi ya(blue pen)	" "	2'24"
5/20	Sample randomly folded. Ear not covered.	Wu ji(red pen)	" "	4'50"
6/30	Sample folded like letter. Hand covers ear.	Bu ke pa (blue pen)	" "	3'58"
7/12	Sample randomly folded. Hand covers ear.	[illegible] (blue pen)	" "	5'14"
7/17	Sample rolled, tied in cotton thread.	Hao hao xue xi (blue pen)	" "	2"
7/28	Sample rolled in ball, outside wrapped in aluminum foil and paper.	Shen jing(blue pen)	" "	3'25"

[Translator's note: test samples are romanizations of original Chinese characters given to testees]

There were 129 tests altogether and among them were included

15 tests and verifications of objects. In table 2, we will only list the statistical results of 114 tests on the main investigated objects.

①	② 测试结果							
测试次数	③完全正确		④基本正确		⑤错误		⑥无结果	
	⑦次数	%	⑧次数	%	⑨次数	%	⑩次数	%
114	104	91	8	7	—	—	2	2

Table 2 Statistical Results of the Non-Sealed Method Tests on the Main Investigated Objects

1. Number of tests
2. Test results
3. Completely correct
4. Basically correct
5. Wrong
6. No result
7. Number of times
8. Number of times
9. Number of times
10. Number of times

2. The simultaneous use of two types of light sources is necessary for the function of recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors with the ear.

(a) The testee can normally recognize in daylight (it doesn't matter if it is rainy, cloudy or clear). With faint light rays (at this time the eyes cannot make out the characters clearly)

recognition is also possible but the time is longer. If there is absolutely no light then there can be no recognition.

(b) Testing by turning a light off and on. After the testee had recognition under lamplight (an incandescent lamp or fluorescent lamp), the test character slip was left in the ear at which time there were carried out 18 tests by turning the lamp off and on. The test results were that after turning the lamp off, the testee said that they lost the character image in their brain but after turning the lamp on it reappeared. The results of three investigative object tests were the same, only there was a difference in the time of character loss and reappearance, the fastest was instantaneous (when the lamp was turned off it immediately disappeared or when it was turned on it immediately reappeared) and the slowest was about one minute. Yet, for each person there was no apparent discrepancy in the time of character loss and reappearance.

(c) Test with light source covered. After the testee recognized a sample in daylight, the sample was left in the ear and we carried out a test with the light source covered.

(i) Covering the eyes from the light source. The results of 18 tests were that the characters always disappeared whether they used the hand, several layers of white cloth or red and black cloth to cover the eyes.

(ii) Covering the ear from the light source (the ear with the sample). The results after 16 tests were that when the

hand was used to cover the ear, the character did not disappear but on the contrary became much clearer. When several layers of white cloth or red and black cloth were used to cover the ear, the character disappeared. The results of covered light tests on three investigative objects were basically the same.

The covered light source tests show that the function of recognition of characters and discrimination of colors with the ear requires that there be the simultaneous action of a light source on the eyes and ears. Moreover, the actions of the light source in the eyes and ears are different. When used in the eyes it is visible light and when used in the ear it is another type of "light" (the hand covering the ear does not influence it).

3. The Function of Recognition of Characters and Discrimination of Colors Requires "Activation."

It can be seen from long voluminous tests that the testee's recognition of the first sample often requires a longer period of time and sometimes even requires several tens of minutes. After this first recognition, recognition time becomes shorter which shows that the function of recognition of characters and discrimination of colors with the ear requires an "activation" process.

Based on the accounts given by the testees, during the recognition process there was a numbing feeling and afterwards they were able to recognize characters and discriminate colors. This shows that the manifestation of the function of ear recognition of characters and discrimination of colors "activation" is a numbing feeling and this "activation" process is similar to the

"bringing about the desired sensation" in acupuncture (the sensations of aching, numbness, swelling and heaviness).

It was also seen in these tests that when the testee moved the sample in his ear during the recognition process, the recognition function could be realized faster. The lifting, inserting, twisting and turning are related to the "bringing about the desired sensation" technique in acupuncture. We think that the turning of the sample during recognition is a type of "activation."

"Activation" time is different depending on the person and the time and the "activation" time of one person during one test can also be different.(table 3)

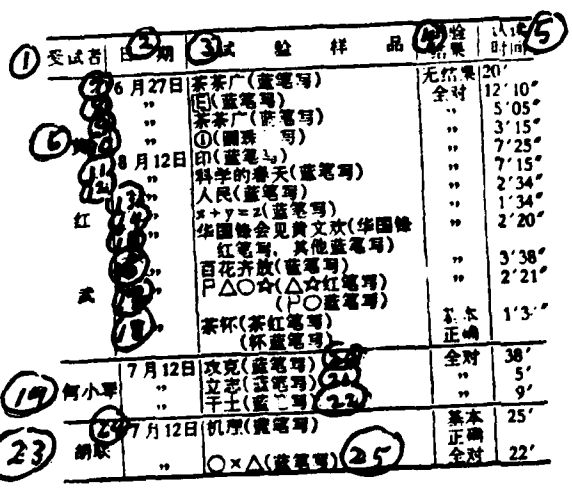


Table 3 The Recognition of Characters and Discrimination of Colors With the Ear Requires an "Activation" Process (all of the tests have the samples randomly folded)

Key, Table 3, previous page

1. Testee
2. Time
3. Test Sample
4. Test results
5. Recognition time
6. Huang Hongwu
7. 6/27, cha cha guang (blue pen), no results
8. 6/27, [illegible] (blue pen), totally correct
9. cha cha guang (blue pen),
10. ① (ball point pen)
11. 8/12, Yin (blue pen)
12. 8/12, ke xue de chun tian (blue pen)
13. 8/12, ren min (blue pen)
14. 8/12, x + y=z (blue pen)
15. 8/12, bai hua qi fang, (blue pen)
16. 8/12, [illegible] (△✧ in red) (PO in blue)
17. 8/12, cha bei (cha in red) (bei in blue), basically correct
18. 8/12, Hua Guofeng hui jian Huang Wenhaun, (Hua Guofeng written in red, other characters in blue)
19. He Xiaoqin
20. 7/12, gong ke (blue pen), totally correct
21. 7/12, Li zhi (blue pen)
22. 7/12, gan shi (blue pen)
23. Hu Lian
24. 7/12, Ji li (blue pen), basically correct
25. 7/12, 0 + △ (blue pen), totally correct

4. Factors Influencing the Recognition Function

(A) The influence of health. When Huang Wenwu was tested on the evening of May 26, after 40 minutes she still had no recognition. Even after the sample was changed 3 times and the characters were simple (such as "-" and "V") there was still no recognition. We knew that all four members in his house had bad colds. At the time of the sickness, all of the tests were unsuccessful. After he got over the cold, on June 20, the recognition function completely returned to normal.

(B) The influence of emotions. For example, during field tests, Huang Hongwu was able to recognize 4 samples successively

and all of the times were about 4 minutes. Then the tests were stopped and he returned home to eat lunch. At this time, there was an unfamiliar observer who wanted to give his own test. Huang was not willing but his father wanted him to do it so that Huang was forced to carry out the test. The result was that they spent a long time and Huang was unable to recognize the sample.

Hu Lian and He Xiaoqin also had similar experiences.

(C) The influence of attention. After Huang Hongwu recognized several samples, when another sample recognition was being given, suddenly a few young friends came and wanted to play. This caused his attention to be scattered with the result that there was no recognition.

Hu Lian and He Xiaoqin also had similar experiences. This shows that whether or not the testee has concentrated attention is deeply related to the recognition function.

(D) The influence of "light" strength shining on the sample. The sample was completely sealed (the sample was placed in an iron sheet ball; glue was used to seal the sample; or a sewing machine was used to sew up the four sides of a paper bag with the sample inside) and in all 14 tests the testee had no recognition. After the sample was folded, cotton thread was used to tie up the middle with a fast knot and the testee was not able to recognize it.

Although the above mentioned tests were carried out under two light sources, yet because the sample was sealed, the strength of the light entering to the sample was weak and therefore there was no recognition. This shows that the strength of the "light"

shining on the sample influences the recognition function.

Concluding Remarks

We have confirmed the function of the recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors with the ear and moreover have initially sought its patterns and conditions. This can possibly help present and future research work. Research on this is not the substitution of the ears for the eyes in seeing things (there is no need), but because of past research there has been a sizeable contribution made towards the progress of philosophy, biology, bionics, biophysics, medicine and the theories of main and collateral channels in traditional Chinese medicine. Naturally, at present, it is too soon to totally appraise the important significance of the recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors with the ear, yet it is possible for the following areas:

1. In biology. The carrying out of research in biology on the function of the recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors with the ear can possibly produce important discoveries.

2. In biophysics. Visual perception of three dimensional images in space is by two eyes and there is camera and single eye visual perception of two dimensional plane images in space. To transform plane images into one dimensional space information it is necessary to have information processing. The physics processing method is scanning (for example a television). In biophysics it

is going through neuromere processing. Yet, these are all limited to plane images (on the retina is a plane image) and scanning is naturally easy to carry out. The recognition of characters and the discrimination of color samples with the ear are all curved "scanning" such as rolled, repeated, twisted and folded. Perceived information is a problem that should be resolved by physics, biophysics and mathematics. The function of the recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors with the ear can promote research in this area.

3. In bionics. If the principle of curved "scanning" perception information of the ear recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors function can be clarified, it can be used in bionics. Perhaps a new area can be brought into construction technology, radar or television.

4. The theory of main and collateral channels in traditional Chinese medicine. Up until the present, the mechanism of main and collateral channels in Chinese medicine has still not been resolved and the action of the recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors with the ear is similar to the "bringing about the desired sensation" in acupuncture. The information transfer of the recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors by the human body (not only the ear) and the mechanism of main and collateral channels are not related. Perhaps after research on information transfer in the function of

the recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors

with the ear, we can resolve the question of the mechanism of main and collateral channels that has remained unresolved for several thousand years. It can at least provide another path for the research of main and collateral channels.

5. In epistemology. In the past man chiefly used the eyes to perceive the world and most concepts were established on the audiovisual basis of geometric shapes. Now, we can carry out cognition on crumpled up characters. In concept, no matter how this new situation is handled, it will certainly attract reactions in psychology and philosophy.

Generally speaking, we think that the function of the recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors with the ear has undergone serious investigation and we have confirmed a new thing. Its many mechanisms are still not clear and await deeper, more detailed research in each of its aspects. We firmly believe that after deeper research work, the function of the recognition of characters and the discrimination of colors with the ear will be correctly explained.

We would like to express our thanks to the Chengwuhu area science committee, the Xuancheng County science committee, the Hanshan County science committee, the testees and their guardians and the related leaders and comrades of this school who gave so much support and guidance during the investigation process.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS ON XIE CHAOHUI'S USE OF THE EAR TO RECOGNIZE CHARACTERS AND DISCRIMINATE PICTURES AND COLORS

by Xie Yuyu and Wang Zhixiu
(The Attached Hospital of the Hubei Chinese Medical College)

Accidentally, we discovered that the ears of our son, Xie Chaohui had the special function of being able to recognize characters and discriminate pictures and colors. We had already carried out actual observation of this for four months and 11 days and kept a detailed record which attracted the attention of many news, scientific research and academic units. Up until the present, leading and scientific personnel from the Hubei branch of the New China News Agency, the Hubei reporting station of the Guangming Daily, the Hubei Daily, the Hubei Science and Technology Committee, the Hubei Public Health Bureau, the Hubei Medical Science Academy, the Hubei Publishing Company, the Wuhan Public Health Bureau, the Ears, Nose and Throat Scientific Group of the China Medical Council's Wuhan branch, the Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Wuhan branch, Wuhan University, the Wuhan Academy of Medical Sciences, the Hubei Academy of Medical Sciences, the Hubei Academy of Chinese Medicine and our own academy have personally seen children use their ears to recognize characters and discriminate pictures and colors.

At present, the child is ten and a half years of age and is in the fourth grade of elementary school. He is the same as other boys, he likes to study, ask questions and play, has no special characteristics and his study grades are average. When the newspaper mentioned the story about a child from Sichuan being able to recognize characters with the ear this induced us to try it out on our own child. We began experiments on Xie Chaohui's ear in the middle of April. At the beginning he was not willing to do it and when we put the paper with characters on it in his ear, he immediately took it out, threw it on the floor and said: "I can't recognize it, I can't recognize it." Sometimes when he was happy, he was willing to try and gradually it was discovered that he could recognize parts or similar forms of characters. For example, "谢" was recognized as "射" and "√" was recognized as "水". On the evening of April 26, we gave him 20 or 30 pictures and characters to recognize with the result that he recognized the drawn picture "☼" and the character "大". By that time, we believed that the child was able to recognize characters and discriminate pictures with the ear. To further authenticate this, we used the encouragement and reward method and the child was very happy. As a result, in over an hour he successively recognized the seven characters and pictures of "口", "刀", "☼", "8", "主", "木" and "华". After this, each day we gave him characters and pictures to recognize and during the over four month period ending September 7, we gave him 748 tests. Altogether, he recognized 4,796 characters and pictures

with his ear and among these 3,914 were totally correct so that the accuracy rate was 81.6%.

The method we used was that we wrote or drew characters or pictures on a one inch square piece of paper (occasionally we used cloth or plastic film) behind his back, made it into a paper ball or folded it and then squeezed it into the child's ear. We had prepared paper and pen for him and after a little while he wrote out or drew the character or picture on the paper ball.

The child's ability to recognize characters and discriminate pictures with the ear for the most part went through three stages:

(1) The stage of recognizing one image at one time. From April 26 to June 17, each time we only wrote a single character or drew a simple picture, such as "民,农,战", "△,☆,✿" and he occasionally wrote two or three characters at one time. In this stage, accuracy of recognizing images with the ear was lower.

(2) The stage of recognizing many images at one time. Beginning on June 18, each time we gave him up to over 30 characters to recognize and the images were more complex such as "人民币, 邮票, 电影票". Sometimes we feared that they would be difficult to write so we cut out a character from printed material and gave it to him for recognition. For example, on the first day we copied a stanza from a Tang dynasty poem: "少小离家老大归, 乡音未改鬓毛衰, 儿童相见不相识, 笑问客从何处来." Each time he recognized one sentence of seven characters. The results of the child's recognition with his ear was: "少小离家老少(大)归,

乡(音)未改宾(毛衰),儿童相见不相识,笑问客从何少(处)来." Out of 28 characters, 2 were incorrect and 3 were left out which was great progress. On the 21st, we again copied a stanza of a Tang poem: "牀前明月光,疑是地上霜,举头望明月,低头思故乡." The 20 characters were recognized at one time. After about one half hour, the child used his ear to recognize it and wrote: "牀(牀)前明月光,罡(疑)是地上霜,举头望明月,低头思故乡." This was progress as compared to the first test. On July 10, we copied a two stanza poem with seven characters in each line from the newspaper. In one time he recognized one stanza with his ear. In only 15 minutes he wrote the entire stanza down and aside from the omission of one character it was totally correct. He wrote down each line in seven characters and also divided the stanza into eight lines.

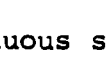
(3) After undergoing the previous two stages, we made even greater demands on the child; besides recognizing images, he had to discriminate colors which were printed or written and to say what type of pen was used. This was demanded of the child each day. For example, on July 9, we cut off a four cent stamp from a letter with a picture of the Peking gymnasium on it and gave it to him to recognize with his ear. In less than 5 minutes, the child drew a picture on a piece of paper and wrote an explanation next to it that this was a four cent stamp pasted on paper, that the stamp was green and yellow and that there was a department store on the stamp drawn in white. There was one day that we bought a

movie ticket. We rolled the ticket into a ball and gave it to the child saying: "This ticket is a movie ticket, if you recognize it correctly then you can see the movie, if you recognize it incorrectly then you can't go." The child put the paper ball in his ear and after a short time told us: "The ticket is from Ouwei Hall, second class, fifth row, no. 9, tonight at 7 o'clock." He was totally correct and we let him go and see the movie.

Aside from this, we also carried out environmental tests comparing the inside and outside of rooms and light and dark. We made many comparative observations by writing characters and drawing pictures on paper, cloth, plastic film and recording tape. The size of the characters and pictures in each experiment ranged from the size of a sesame seed to the size of a pear. Aside from this, we also carried out other types of observations. For example, we wrapped a layer of paper, cloth, plastic film or cigarette paper outside the paper ball or wrapped a layer of paper outside the plastic film and recording tape with characters written on it and the child was always able to recognize the image accurately with his ear.

We considered that this strangeness of the child's ear was an unexplained mystery. Afterwards, we repeatedly asked the child how he was able to recognize the characters and pictures. The child replied: "After the paper ball is squeezed into my ear there is a buzzing sound like a machine (now he says there is no sound) and then captions appear on my forehead like a movie (he said some-

times it is like a television or slide). When the paper ball is squeezed in my left ear the image appears on the left side of my forehead and when squeezed in the right ear it appears on the right side of my forehead. Moreover, I can make it appear repeatedly." The part of the forehead he mentioned seems to be the cerebral forehead leaf.

If in the stage of recognizing an image at one time the paper ball squeezed in the ear has a character on it, then on the forehead there first appears an image that resembles a character and one by one they pass by until it stops at one character which is the one to be recognized. For example, when given the character "  ", there first appeared "  " and finally "  " where it stopped and did not move again. If the image squeezed in the ear is a picture, then one spot at a time gradually appears. For example, when given a picture of a basket, he can draw out a continuous set of "  ."

When in the stage of recognizing many images at one time, the brain shows more activity and often the character to be recognized appears directly on the forehead like movie subtitles appearing one after the other. If there are several lines of characters, after one line is finished there is a slight pause and then the next line of characters appears. If it is a picture, one spot at a time comes out and finally the whole picture appears.

There is a close relationship between the speed and accuracy of ear discrimination of pictures and the emotions. When he was enthusiastic and willing to recognize, recognition was fast and

accurate, within 10 second periods he recognized 84 characters and the most in one test was 66 characters. When he was not happy and was forced to recognize, accuracy was low, the time was long and sometimes there was no recognition at all. Other factors, such as when he was nervous in front of people, when he was waiting to watch television or see a movie or just after he watched television or saw a movie also had an influence on him. We gave most of the characters and pictures for recognition with the ear to him after dinner when both our child and ourselves had ample time. When we had plenty of time, he then became accustomed to it and when the time was up he still had initiative and thus at this time accuracy was even higher.

We have come in contact with the various conjectures of science and technical personnel on this special phenomenon of a child being able to use his ear to recognize characters and discriminate pictures and colors, yet none of them have been able to explain this special function. We think that now that it exists we can certainly unfold its mystery, grasp its patterns and use it in our production and lives to benefit mankind. In medical science, the principle can be conceived as being used to make superior supersonic wave diagnostic instruments and more precise X ray machines. It can also be conceived to make an instrument to be carried in a blind person's ear and raised to the eyes so that the blind people of the world will be able to see light again which would be a very wonderful thing.

It is not only our child who has this special function of

recognizing characters and discriminating pictures and colors with the ear. It possibly possesses "advancing" qualities and can be made to become more and more active through its tempering.

The above is our preliminary observation of Xie Chaohui's recognition of characters and discrimination of col and pictures with the ear and we firmly believe that this is completely true. We hope that worthwhile research of this new item on the recognition of characters and discrimination of pictures and colors with the ear will be given serious attention by related units and will not be cast off as "preposterous" and "sheer nonsense."

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ON TANG YU'S DISCRIMINATION OF COLORS AND RECOGNITION OF CHARACTERS WITH THE EAR

by He Dahua, Ding Xianfa, Shen Zhenglun,
Zhu Yongdi and Hu Zhengshu
(Combined Investigative Group of Sichuan's Dazu County)

Recently, our combined investigative group carried out many investigations on the question of whether Tang Yu's ears possess the function of discriminating colors and recognizing characters. With solid facts before them, everyone was completely convinced and unanimously agreed that Tang Yu's ears could actually discriminate colors and recognize characters and was not an exaggeration as many people had without reason laughed and arbitrarily criticized it.

1. Cause. After the news of Tang Yu's ears being able to discriminate colors and recognize characters was published in the "Sichuan Daily" on March 11, there were those who believed it and those who doubted, which is quite normal. Yet, since March 26, after Tang Yu was seriously stricken with enteritis, Tang Yu could not see writing and colors clearly and so had no means of recognition. Under these circumstances, many people criticized and bitterly satirized so that the only hope was to await Tang Yu's recovery

of this special function. After Tang Yu recovered, Tang Yu's father, Tang Keming, after discovering that Tang Yu could recognize large stroked characters with her ear, showed this to the commune and county committees. We thought that it was necessary to carry out another close investigation of Tang Yu.

2. Circumstances of the investigation. To clarify the real situation, under the support of related leaders, there was formed a combined investigative group comprised of comrades from the county science committee and propaganda department, the culture and education bureau, the public safety bureau, the teacher education school and the hospital. On the morning of September 14, Tang Yu arrived at the county seat. On that afternoon, the investigative group gave Tang Yu 5 tests. To prevent Tang Yu from the so-called "sharp eyed and quick moving trick," based on a predetermined plan, before the test one comrade in the investigative group secretly wrote out the character ball. At the time of the test, the character ball was given to Tang Yu according to these arrangements: during the process of discriminating colors and recognizing characters she must "show her hands" and if she wanted to change the character ball to the other ear this had to be done by a supervisor from the investigation group. The results were that before everyone, Tang Yu recognized 5 character balls and besides one, the other 6 Chinese characters in the 4 character balls were all recognized accurately. During the testing on the afternoon of September 14, on the first character ball there was

written the character "人" with a blue fountain pen and this was recognized in 30 minutes. On the second character ball the character "工" was written with a blue fountain pen and this was recognized in 10 minutes. During the tests on September 15, an ink brush was used to write the two characters "农 and兵" and these were recognized in 15 minutes. On a second character ball an ink brush was used to write the 4 characters "生产工具" and after over 30 minutes, Tang Yu said that it was not clear, that she could not make it out clearly and that she felt dizzy. Therefore, she rested for a moment. The third character ball was specially made. Two small pieces of paper, each with the red printed characters "字" and "县" were folded together and then white paper was used to wrap them into a ball. Yet, in only 7 minutes, Tang Yu recognized them.

3. Conclusion. Pracice is the only criterion for testing the truth. When the truth appears people are equal. The fact that Tang Yu can discriminate colors and recognize characters with the ear objectively exists and no one can deny this. As to the question of why Tang Yu's ears can discriminate colors and recognize characters, this awaits the investigation and research of experts and scholars. Our responsibility was objectivity and the reporting of the situation accurately.

(September 19, 1979)

DECLINE AND RECOVERY OF JIANG YAN'S SPECIAL SENSORY MECHANISM

by Chen Souliang, He Muyan, Wang Chu and Zhu Shui

(Peking University)

After the news was published in the March 3, 1979 issue of "Sichuan Daily" that Tang Yu of Sichuan's Dazu County was "able to recognize characters with the ear", Liang Shuwen, a planner for the welding pipe factory of Peking's Iron and Steel Company told this news to a young girl Jiang Yan (8 years old, second grade of elementary school). Jiang Yan then said:"What is so special about that, I can do that also." Liang Shuwen immediately tested her. He wrote "0.1" on a piece of paper, folded it and gave it to Jiang Yan. Jiang Yan took it and placed it on her ear and after a short time recognized it. Afterwards, he wrote the four characters "打倒姜青 [knock down Jiang Qing]", folded it and gave it to Jiang Yan to recognize. After a little while, Jiang Yan said: "Mother, you wrote the character 'Jiang' in 'knock down Jiang Qing' incorrectly." The article in the "Peking Science News" of April 13 which reported that Jiang Yan "could use her ear to recognize characters" caught people's attention so that many people tested her and they attained affirmative results. During

the last week of April it was said that Jiang Yan's "ear recognition of characters was completely fraudulent" and was a type of hoax.

During the first week of August we began to investigate Jiang Yan and discovered that there was a great discrepancy with the original hearsay of "completely fraudulent." Based on what was said by Li Baojun of the Shijingshan area education bureau, during March and April, Jiang Yan's ability to use her ear to recognize characters was very strong and when she was tested by a certain unit, she recognized 49 out of 50 characters correctly. Jiang Yan's father, Jiang Zishun (dispatcher for Capital Steel), said that during the last week in April after Jiang Yan was upset, this function gradually declined and it had already been two months since she was able to "use her ear to recognize characters." We immediately pointed out that if she really possessed this type of function and it was only due to being controlled by certain external stimuli, it was possible that in the future there was no way for it to be restored. After the initial testing of the special sensory mechanisms of Wang Qiang and Wang Bin, we thought it possible to adopt the testing activities of Wang Qiang and Wang Bin to induce Jiang Yan's mechanism to help her restore this special sensory mechanism that had declined.

On August 19, we brought Wang Qiang and Wang Bin to pay a visit to Jiang Yan. We first let them play together and later tested the three of them under the observation of over 10 persons from related units. Wang Qiang and Wang Bin began to be tested

first as Jiang Yan said that it was not good for her to be tested. After Wang Qiang and Wang Bin correctly recognized several characters and pictures, everyone encouraged Jiang Yan to be tested. The first sample was the character "大" written with a red ball point pen. After 27 minutes she could not recognize it and so stopped the test. After a few minutes everyone again encouraged her to continue testing. She took a paper ball and placed it under her right knee joint. After a few minutes she said: "I know, its red." Then she said: "It is a red 王 character" which was correct. There was also carried out a third test wherein she correctly recognized a blue "木交" character. In the fourth test she used less than a minute to correctly recognize a red "早" character. In the fifth and sixth tests sealed envelopes were used and after 1 minute 10 seconds and 1 minute 45 seconds she recognized correctly the blue "制" and "升" characters. From August 19 to October 14, she underwent 8 days of testing and below are the results of tests which only used the sealed envelope method:

Test day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	Percentage
Correct	2	1	2		18	2	2	2	29	58%
Partially correct					1			1	2	4%
Wrong					1	1			2	4%
No Results		1	1	3	6	3	2	1	17	34%
Total	2	2	3	3	26	6	4	4	50	100%

In the 50 tests using the sealed envelope method, Jiang Yan's accuracy rate for correct recognition was 58% which was

lower than that of Wang Qiang and Wang Bin but her anxiety was greater and rate of no results was high. This was possibly due to the fact that her mechanism had not recovered completely but that she actually did possess this special sensory mechanism.

In view of existing materials, this special sensory mechanism of Wang Qiang, Wang Bin and Jiang Yan did not resemble the mechanisms of a sense of sight or hearing but it could at any time receive stimulation to produce feeling. If the testee subjectively hoped to manifest this type of sensory mechanism he could not always do so according to his wishes. This type of special sensory mechanism is actually a type of modern natural science which has still not undergone systematic study and it is a phenomenon that is difficult to explain all at once.

OBSERVATION REPORT ON THE "NON-VISUAL RECOGNITION OF IMAGES"

by a reporter from this journal

During July of this year, when we participated in a conference in Peking, we heard discussions by some scientific workers about some children and even adults who were able to use their ears to recognize characters. That the ear could "recognize" characters and that the hearing sense organ possesses visual sense functions seemed like nonsense and was difficult to believe. Yet, there were many who spoke of it with certainty and hoped that everyone would personally investigate it and discriminate the true and false in practice. We then carried out 3 observations of the two sisters, 11 year old Wang Bin and 13 year old Wang Qiang, with comrades from scientific, medical, educational, news and publishing circles. Now, I will report below the results of these 3 observations.

Wang Bin and Wang Qiang are third and fifth grade students (before the summer vacation) at an elementary school in Peking. Their father, Wang Wenhua is a security cadre at a certain factory in Peking and their mother, Zhu Meihua, is a worker at a certain factory in Peking. Based on an introduction by Wang Wenhua, on April 13 of this year, after the announcement in the "Peking Scientific Journal" that there was a child in Shijingshan that

could "use the ear to recognize characters," it was then announced that Wang Qiang and Wang Bin could also "use the ear to recognize characters" and an older sister and a younger brother did not possess this type of special function. During the period from the middle of April to the beginning of June over one thousand people saw that Wang Qiang and Wang Bin actually possessed this type of function. Not only their ears but also their armpits could "recognize characters." When a slip of paper was placed under the armpit and held in place with the hand they were also able to "recognize" the characters and colors on the paper. Wang Wenhua also said that the eyesight of Wang Qiang and Wang Bin was greatly deficient; they had 0.4 astigmatism.

The First Observation

Time: July 17, 8 P.M.

Place: The home of Wang Qiang and Wang Bin

Observers: From Shanghai Communications University: Shen Hanchang, Cai Zuxuan; from a certain airforce institute: Luo Dongsu; from "Nature Magazine": He Songyan, Zhang Feng, Zhu Runlong, Zhu Chiayi; from a certain unit in Peking: Yang Weihe. Wang Wenhua and Zhu Meihua were also present.

Wang Qiang and Wang Bin sat in the middle of the room and the observers sat in front and behind them. The lamp in the room was not very bright. They began with pieces of paper that had been written on before the test. They were placed in the ears of Wang Qiang and Wang Bin and the two girls were allowed to hold it in

with their hands. After a little while, both girls said that there was no image and wanted to test it under their armpits.

Therefore, other pieces of paper were written on in another room by Shen Hanchang and Zhu Chiayi. The papers were folded twice and squeezed through the shirt from the backs of the subjects and placed under their armpits. The two girls held the sample against them with their hands. Besides the two writers, no one else in the room knew what was written on the paper.

After 2 minutes 40 seconds, Wang Qiang said that she "recognized" it. Everyone told her not to speak but to write it down on the side. She wrote a "3" and also wrote "blue". They opened the paper and found there was a "3 6" written with a blue ball point pen. The "3" and the "6" were separated some distance and thus she had recognized one half. They again gave Wang Qiang a paper slip and after 4 minutes she wrote down the character "blue". The slip of paper had been written on with a blue ball point pen and the two characters "blue white" had been seperated a distance so that she also recognized one half.

The piece of paper placed under Wang Bin's armpit had "1 7" written on it with a blue ball point pen. After 13 minutes 42 seconds she wrote down "7" and "blue" which was also partially correct.

Wang Bin was further given a piece of paper with "上" written on it and after 1 minute 27 seconds, she wrote it down completely correctly. Wang Qiang was given a paper slip with "A"

written on it and after 3 minutes 30 seconds she also wrote it down completely correctly. The colors were blue and both testees wrote this down correctly.

Wang Bin was again given a piece of paper with "王宾" written on it with a red ball point pen (the two characters were not separated). Wang Qiang had touched her hand against Wang Bin's leg and in a short while then said: "I know it." Wang Wenhua said that previously they also had this type of "transfer sensing," after a part of their two bodies came into contact, they could "recognize" the characters on the paper placed under the armpit of the other. At this time, everyone was amazed and asked Wang Qiang not to speak but to write it down. She wrote down "王宾" and "red" which was totally correct. After 8 minutes 28 seconds, Wang Bin also wrote down "王兵" and "red". She had written the "宾" on the paper as "兵" so that it was partially correct.

When Wang Qiang used "transfer sensing" to write down the characters on the piece of paper under Wang Bin's armpit and the paper under her own armpit had a "潤"(unsimplified character) written with a red ball point pen, after 4 minutes 15 seconds, she wrote "朋" and "red". The "潤" was written incorrectly as "朋" but the forms of the characters have some similarities.

At the end, Wang Bin was again given a piece of paper and after only 1 minute 10 seconds she wrote "北" and "red" which was correct.

The Second Observation

Time: July 18, 3 P.M.

Place: A certain guest house on Sanlihe Road in Peking.

Observers: From the Mechanics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences: Chu Deshi, Fan Liangcao; from the Shanghai Atomic Energy Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences: Gu Hansen; from a certain airforce institute: Luo Dongsu; from the Shanghai Chinese Medicine Institute: Lin Hai; from the Qinghai Chinese Medicine Hospital: Zhu Lichao, Du Wenjun, Wang Yanzong; from the Peking Drug Manufacture Factory: Pang Heming; from Shanghai Communications University: Shen Hanchang, Cai Zuxuan; from the main office of the New China News Agency: Shen Ping; reporters from the Tianjin "Science Garden": Sha Hengsun, Yang Xiangqiao; from "Nature Magazine": He Songyan, Zhang Feng, Zhu Chiayi. Wang Wenhua and Zhu Meihua were also present.

Wang Qiang and Wang Bin sat in the middle of the room and the other people sat around them. The method was the same as mentioned above; Fan Liangcao, Shen Hanchang and Zhu Chiayi wrote on paper outside the room.

A piece of paper with "⊡" drawn on it was placed under Wang Bin's armpit. After 31 minutes, Wang Bin described the "⊡" drawing. The comrade who drew the "⊡" was very surprised for how did the " · " get in the drawing? After opening the paper slip they discovered that after the paper slip was folded the ink that was not dry made a dot in the center thus making it "⊡".

Wang Bin had thus described the ink mark on the paper.

A piece of paper enclosed in a match box was placed under Wang Bin's armpit. After 22 minutes 45 seconds, Wang Bin used a red ball point pen to apply a red bottom on the white character "大." The comrade who had arranged the match box was very surprised because the paper had no red on it and there was no "大" character. When they opened the box, the surface of the match box was as she described it. This was a "大庆" brand match box produced by the Peking match factory, the surface was a deep red and in the upper right corner were written the two characters "大庆". What Wang Bin described was actually a part of the surface of this match box.

The other two tests given to Wang Bin were: "信" which was written down correctly after 6 minutes, "H" which was written down as "冂" after 13 minutes and is similar to the bottom half of "H".

Wang Bin was also tested for "transfer sensing." When the characters "气工力" were written on a piece of paper and placed under Wang Qiang's armpit, Wang Bin placed her hand on her sister's leg and after 7 minutes wrote out "气工力 (red) Wang Qiang's". After 27 minutes, Wang Qiang herself wrote out "工攵". After writing she thought a bit and then wrote "wrote incorrectly" it is "工力". Thus one half was correct.

Wang Qiang was tested another three times: "天" was written down correctly after 14 minutes; after 14 minutes she described only the bottom half of the drawing "  ", that is "  ";

on the edge of a long and narrow paper piece there were written the two characters "上海" in green but she said that she could not "see" them. After 12 minutes 15 seconds, she wrote down "I feel there are no characters."

When a piece of paper with the character "信" was placed under Wang Bin's armpit, after Wang Qiang touched her younger sister's body, she correctly wrote down "信" in 5 minutes 35 seconds. When the match box was placed under Wang Bin's armpit, 5 minutes after Wang Qiang touched her sister, she wrote "I feel the surrounding is red and the characters are white" but she did not discriminate the characters.

The Third Observation

Time: July 27, 9 A.M.

Place: Same as observation 2.

Observers: From the Mechanics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences: Ma Wenxun, Yan Mingshan; from the Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences: Huang Cheng, Dong Zhiming, Chen Dezhen; from the Metallurgy Nonferrous Metal Institute: Lin Zhongpeng; from the Peking Chinese Medicine Institute: He Qingnian; from a certain airforce institute: Luo Dongsu; from the Shanghai Communications University: Cai Zuxuan, Que Qiaogen; from the Kepu Publishing Company: Zhang Guomin, Zhang Hongguang, Gao Xiuying; from "Nature Magazine": Zhang Feng, Zhu Runlong, Zhu Chiayi; and Yang Weihe from a certain unit in Peking.

As before, Wang Qiang and Wang Bin sat in the center of the room, the observers sat around them and Cai Zuxuan, Yan Mingshan and Dong Zhiming wrote on paper slips outside the room. Each person wrote their own papers while none of the others knew what the others had written.

In order to make the testing even more stringent, this time Wang Qiang and Wang Bin were given white interlocking gloves to wear. The paper slips were placed into the gloves from behind their backs, the paper slips were placed flat on their palms and a bag and rubber ring were used to fasten the glove openings. After inspection, it was shown that no trace of the paper slip was visible from the outside. Finally, they put the girls hands into their shirts and placed them under their armpits.

Unexpectantly, Wang Bin very quickly (in about 1 minute) said "I sense it." Unfortunately, the time was not accurately recorded. She described the image of "  " and wrote "blue". After opening the glove and taking a look at the paper it was a blue "  " and the forms were similar. Wang Bin was given another test and after 22 minutes she said "I sense it" and wrote the character "  ." Then she said that this was incorrect and after a while wrote "  " and "green." At this time, she saw on the lower left corner of the envelope of the "Nature Magazine" the characters "  " written in script and pointed to the "  " character there and said that it was that character. She also said not to give her script writing as she could not make

them out clearly. When the glove was opened the paper actually had the "  " character she mentioned.

In this test, Wang Qiang first said that there were the colors of red and blue. After 33 minutes, she described the picture "  " on the paper and wrote "the outside is red" and "the inside is blue." When opened, the paper had a red outside and blue inside "  ", only the drawing was a little different.

On that day, several other tests were given without using gloves.

After Cai Zuxuan placed a piece of paper under Wang Qiang's armpit, a little while passed and then Wang Qiang said: "There is no feeling." Cai asked why and Wang Qiang replied: "The outside is wrapped with a large piece of paper." Cai Zuxuan then took out the paper wrapping from Wang Qiang's armpit and placed the paper slip under her armpit in her shirt from behind Wang Qiang's body. After 44 minutes 43 seconds, Wang Qiang correctly described the figure as "  " and as "blue."

The results of two other tests on Wang Qiang were: the image of "  " was described as "  " after 21 minutes 28 seconds which was similar to the image after being folded; when a very light pen was used to write the three characters "  ", she said she had no feeling. Wang Bin carried out two other tests: in 28 minutes, the image "  " was written as "  " with the middle " + " left out; she was unable to copy out "1 + 2=4".

Statistics and Other Things

In the above three observations, the two girls carried out 24 tests. In Wang Qiang's 12 tests, 3 were completely correct, 7 were partially correct and 2 were completely wrong. In Wang Bin's 12 tests, 5 were completely correct, 6 were partially correct and 1 was completely wrong. For the colors of the pens and drawings in the 24 tests, besides the one time when the "  " character written with a black ball point pen was wrongly taken as "blue", all of the others were correct.

Wang Bin's accuracy rate was higher: 42% were totally correct and 50% were partially correct. For Wang Qiang, 25% were totally correct and 58% were partially correct.

As regards time, for those that were totally or partially correct, Wang Qiang's average time was 18 minutes 29 seconds and Wang Bin's average time was 14 minutes 45 seconds so that Wang Bin was somewhat faster than Wang Qiang. The fastest test was when Wang Bin correctly wrote the character "  " in 1 minute 10 seconds. The slowest test was when Wang Qiang correctly wrote the picture "  " in 44 minutes 43 seconds.

"Transfer sensing" whereby characters on a paper slip are under the armpit of an opposite party was carried out by Wang Qiang 3 times, 2 completely correct and 1 partially correct. Wang Bin only did this once and it was completely correct. The time it was done was within 5 to 8 minutes and this was faster than her sister with the paper under her armpit.

Thirty people participated in the third observation (not

including their parents). Among them, 5 people observed three times, people observed twice and 22 people observed once. None of the observers present mentioned that the testees acted falsely and none had any doubts about this being false.

According to what Wang Qiang and Wang Bin said, this so-called "recognition" and "feeling it" points to the images of characters or pictures appearing in the brain. The image appears in an instant and then quickly leaves and yet there is no way to control how long it appears. Because of this, it is necessary to concentrate energy and sometimes when it first appears it does not appear clearly and they have to wait for it to appear a second time. For example, when a paper slip with a red and blue " ⊕ " drawn on it was placed under Wang Qiang's armpit, she said that the first time it appeared she sensed it was red and blue but could not discriminate what color was inside and what color was outside. After waiting 33 minutes, it appeared a second time and she discriminated clearly that the red was on the outside and the blue was on the inside. According to what they said, the first time appears quicker and the second time appears slower.

They also said that after going through the tests they felt very tired. Wang Wenhua explained saying that in past tests there were successes and failures, the times were both fast and slow and that this was related to the health and emotions of the child. When health is good and feelings are happy, the success rate is high and the time fast; when the health is not good and they are feeling nervous and melancholy, the success rate is low

and the time is slow.

During the observations it was discovered that after the two girls placed a paper slip under their armpits and used their other hand to press it there, the hand that pressed the paper slip under the shirt continuously moved. An observer asked them: "Why does your hand move?" They said: "This is looking for the place." Finally, after the paper slip touches a certain place under the armpit or on the hand, an image then appears in the brain. Neither of them spoke clearly about this.

Concluding Remarks

This extraordinary function of Wang Qiang and Wang Bin is a special function whereby they can discriminate images with certain parts of the body (such as the ear, armpit, hands) aside from the eyes. There is no name for it but it is temporarily called the function of "non-visual recognition of images." When comparing it with normal visual perception, it is much weaker and slower.

Present scientific knowledge is still unable to fully explain this phenomemon. Although the level of modern science has developed, it is still not completely sufficient to explain this recognition by the human body (especially the brain). There are still no means to explain many phenomena of the human body and at present scientific circles in each country are enthusiastically investigating this. They feel this is a new open field for study.

This observation report showed that this type of extra-ordinary function of "non-visual recognition of images" is actually true and is worthy of investigation.

(Written on August 1,1979)

DISCUSSION OF NON-VISUAL RECOGNITION OF IMAGES AND THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SENSOR MECHANISM IN THE HUMAN BODY

by Luo Dongsu

(A certain airforce medical science institute)

Since the report in the "Sichuan Daily" about a boy who could recognize characters or pictures with his ear, each district of the country has successively discovered others, male and female, young and old, with this ability. At the beginning, I was curious and doubtful so on April 20th I began to carry out preliminary observations and research on people who were said to have this type of function in the Peking area. Finally, I selected the two sisters Wang Qiang and Wang Bin. During a more than four month period, I gave them 29 tests. Each test was about 2 hours, the longest was 6 hours. Each test used 4-25 paper slips and on each paper slip were 1-5 characters or pictures. Because many people thought that the girls used "superior" methods to "secretly look", I used many types of test methods. For example, I let the testee sit in the middle of the room and had observers sit around her at a distance of about 1 meter. A piece of paper was placed in a closed sleeve and the child used one hand to take out one of the pieces. Another way was to have the testee wear a cotton glove and the piece of paper was squeezed in the glove and then the testee recognized it under the armpit. We also carried out

tests whereby characters and pictures were placed in a paper bag, an iron can or plastic container. The testees were able to recognize all of them. Because of this, after repeatedly carrying out the above tests and long observations, I can affirmatively say that Wang Qiang and Wang Bin possess the special function of discriminating images with their hands, armpits and ears.

Based on the above test observations, I came to initially acknowledge the following few points:

(1) Most of the tests on the two sisters had an accuracy rate of 40-90% and it was generally around 80%. Within the entire investigation, one sample could not be recognized and naturally there were also those that were completely correct.

(2) For the ability to discriminate colors, the right ear and right armpit were strongest, the left ear and left armpit were weaker and the left and right hands had no ability for this.

(3) The ear,hand and armpit have their sensitive sensing areas. Recognition does not occur in all places.

(4) The function of ear recognition of characters seems to have no relation to light.

(5) Things wrapped in paper, cloth and tinfoil can also sometimes be recognized.

(6) The function of recognizing characters is related to the factors of emotions, hunger and environment (strange or familiar people).

(7) In many tests the function of "holography" was shown.

(8) When the limbs of the testees come in contact, A can perceive B's information and this information can be transfered.

(9) The function of character recognition is not related to already known nerve receptors.

Why is it that these two children possess this type of special physiological function? Based on my past work experiences, I make the following inferences:

Aside from the five human senses of sight, hearing, small, taste and touch, there also exist the sense of temperature, pain, tension, speed, obliqueness and vibration which physiologists call the "sixth sense." In aviation medicine, the organ that receives this type of feeling is called the "noumenal receptor." Any normal person can usually feel this sixth type of stimulated information.

Nevertheless, what after all is the relationship between the human body and electromagnetic waves? Up to now it has been a mystery. Yet, there are indications that show that electromagnetic waves are harmful to people. For example, radio contamination has curing functions such as the non-heating effect in physiotherapy. It is even used in the biological effects of magnetotherapy and magnetic fields. There are many reports on this fact. This shows that there is a relation between the human body and electromagnetic waves.

I think that, besides the above mentioned sixth sense, the human body also possesses the ability to receive radio wave

information and I call it the "seventh receptor." We know that the receptor which can receive magnetic field information has magnetic sensitive resistance and a magnetic sensitive diode. If the human body has this type of function then it can possibly receive magnetic field information. To feel and know electromagnetic waves, it is first necessary to transform high frequency electromagnetic waves into low frequency biological electric current and transfer it into the human body. This type of transformer is called a detection tube in radio studies and the properties of each type of semiconductor diode can be used for instrument measuring. The most important method is the volt property curve which is the curve of the relation of the voltage of the two ends of the diode and the electric current passing through the diode in order to make a distinction. Then, does the human body possess various diode functions?

In the last several years, we used a main and collateral acupuncture point characteristic graphic instrument to measure 10,894 volt characteristic curves of 423 different places on the human body and combined it with radio studies for the classification and differentiation of diodes. The major classifications are: the detection type, the negative resistance type, the tunnel type, the body effect type, the function type and resistance type. The measurement results are shown in table 1.

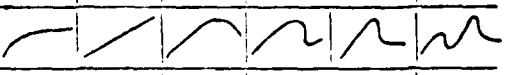
① 类 型	② 检波型	③ 电阻型	④ 负阻型	⑤ 隧道型	⑥ 体效应型	⑦ 功能型
⑧ 曲线符号						
⑨ 曲线数	10005	828	6	33	18	4
%	91.84	7.61	0.06	0.3	0.17	0.04

Table 1 Statistics on the Volt Characteristic Curve of the Human Body

1. Type
2. Detection type
3. Resistance type
4. Negative resistance type
5. Tunnel type
6. Body effect type
7. Function type
8. Curve mark
9. Curve number

It can be seen that besides the resistance type, the human body actually has a volt characteristic curve of certain semiconductor diodes. Among them, (1) the tunnel type diode is a device used in receiving microwave and submillimeter wave signals in radar. (2) The body effect type diode is used to make medium and small power solid microwave oscillators or Doppler radar emitters and possesses the function of emitting microwave signals. This shows that the human body can possibly also possess the function of emitting and receiving microwaves. We also measured 4,717 volt characteristic curves from 17 acupuncture points on

the ears of 356 people. The results are shown in table 2.

① 类型	② 检波型	③ 体效应型	④ 功能型
⑤ 曲线符号			
⑥ 曲线数	327	3144	1246
%	6.93	66.65	26.41

Table 2 Statistics on the Volt Characteristic Curve of the Human Ear

1. Type
2. Detection type
3. Body effect type
4. Function type
5. Curve mark
6. Curve number

It can be seen from table 2 that the body effect type in the human ear reaches as high as 66.65% and that the function type curve is a general appellation for a group of complex volt characteristic curves. It is a special combination of resistance, electric capacity, diode and triode devices to perfect certain functions and planned electric circuit results. In the acupuncture points of the ear, its appearance rate is as high as 26.41%. The functions they hide has enchanted people.

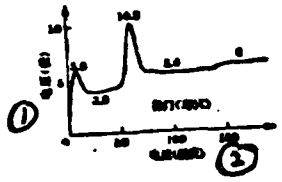


Chart 1

1. Voltage (volts)
2. Electric current

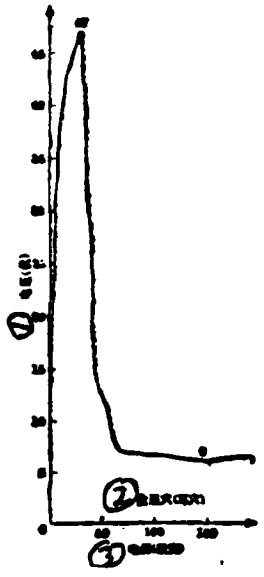


Chart 2

1. Voltage
2. Tunnel cavity (ear cavity)
3, Electric current

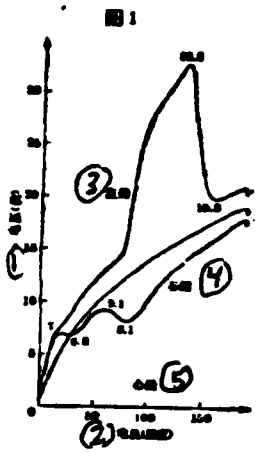


Chart 3

1. Voltage
2. Electric current
3. Left (?)
4. Right (?)
5. Heart channel

Based on the above anaysis, we made a volt curve measurment of the body acupuncture points of Wang Qiang. The results are as follows:

(1) Testing Wang Qiang's ear we discovered that there was a large quantity body effect type curve and function type curve. Chart 1 is the function type curve of the ears spirit gate acupuncture point and is formed by two body effect types. These channels are not known in the world today. Chart 2 is the body effect type curve of the esophagus channel on the ear. In view of its peak voltage deviation , its function is several thousand times higher than most existing semiconductor body effect

type diodes.

(2) We attained even more startling results in the volt curve measurement of Wang Qiang's hand (see chart 3). We can see from the chart that Wang Qiang's left hand is a tunnel type curve and the appearance rate of this curve is 0.3%. Her right hand is a function type curve and is formed by two tunnel types. The appearance rate of this curve is 0.04%. The possibility of these two curves simultaneously appearing in the heart channel of the same person is one in a million to one in ten million. In view of the peak descrepancy value, the left side of the tunnel curve had a several thousand times higher performance than most tunnel type diodes. As mentioned above, the tunnel type diode is a device used only for receiving microwave and submillimeter wave signals in radar. This shows that the child's hand has the possibility of receiving microwave and submillimeter waves.

After determining the above mentioned instrument, I made an initial hypothesis that the child's ears possessed the function of emitting microwaves and her hand's heart channel spirit gate cavity possibly possesses the function of receiving microwaves. Combining these two properties it was possible that they were over 10 million times higher than the properties of modern military radar.

After initial research of non-visual recognition of images, I think that the theories and practices of modern medical science are still imperfect and have no means of explaining this type of physiological phenomenon of the human body. Furthermore, the

profound mysteries of the human body are far from being recognized by mankind. Research on this type of special physiological phenomenon will not only have a deep and far reaching influence on medical science but will also influence the semiconductor industry.

END

DATE
FILMED

5 81

DTIC